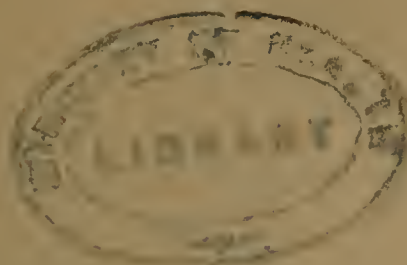


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# T E N B U R Y   R U R A L   D I S T R I C T

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<u>Names of Parishes</u>		<u>Councillors</u>
Bayton	-	E. Evans
Bockleton	-	Miss M. Prescott
Eastham	-	K.D. Briggs
Hanley	-	E. Kerby
Knighton-on-Teme	-	Rev. A.P. Randle
		J. Batley
Kyre	-	Rev. J.K.H. Thomas
Lindridge	-	G. Ballard
		C.H.C. Partridge
Mamble	-	Mrs. F.K. Thomas
Pensax	-	H.J. Neath
Rochford	-	W.G. Maund (Chairman)
Stanford-with-Orleton	-	H. Morris
Stockton	-	Capt. A. Astley Jones
Stoke Bliss	-	A. Lawrence
Tenbury	-	M.G. Rollo (Vice- H. Jones Chairman) W. Middleton J.E. Bufton J. Nott

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Medical Officer of Health	-	George John Eady, L.M.S.S.A. Lond.
Surveyor, Sanitary Inspector & Waterworks Engineer	-	J.E. Parkinson, Cert. S.I.B., Assoc. Royal Sanitary Institute

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# TENBURY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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To the Chairman and Members of the Tenbury Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Report for the year 1945.

## SECTION A

### STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,250
Registrar-General's Estimate of the resident Population, mid-1945	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,359
Number of inhabited Houses at the end of 1945	..	...						1,672
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£18,030
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£78/4/2d.

### SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District comprises fourteen parishes, and is entirely rural in character except for the market town of Tenbury. Agriculture, including fruit and hop growing, is the chief industry and provides work for the majority of the adult male population.

A varying number of men are employed at a number of small coal pits on the borders of the area.

During the Autumn months the population is increased by fruit and hop pickers, mostly women and children, who are brought into the district and accommodated in special quarters on the farms.

There are many small holdings in the area, and the amount of unemployment varies very little.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

1. The first step in the synthesis of the compound is the reaction of the starting material with the reagent under the following conditions:

2. The reaction mixture is then subjected to the following work-up procedure:

3. The product is then purified by the following method:

4. The final product is characterized by the following data:

5. The compound is then subjected to the following analysis:

mp, °C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lit. mp, °C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lit. bp, °C	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lit. $n_D^{20}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lit. $n_D^{25}$	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

EXPERIMENTAL

The compound was prepared by the reaction of the starting material with the reagent under the following conditions: ... The reaction mixture was then subjected to the following work-up procedure: ... The product was then purified by the following method: ... The final product was characterized by the following data: ...

The compound was then subjected to the following analysis: ... The results of the analysis are as follows: ... The compound is then subjected to the following analysis: ... The results of the analysis are as follows: ...



# VITAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Total	46	46	92
Legitimate	41	38	79
Illegitimate	5	8	13
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population			17.1
Birth Rate for 1944			13.7
Birth Rate for England and Wales, 1945			16.1
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	1	0	1
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births)			10.7
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still births) births, 1944			44.4
<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	33	26	59
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population			11.0
Death Rate for England and Wales, 1944			11.4
<u>DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES</u>			
Puerperal Sepsis		0	
Other Puerperal Causes		0	
<u>DEATH RATE OF INFANTS under one year of age:</u>			
<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
	2	2	4
All Infants per 1,000 live births			43.4
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			50.6
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			0

THE [illegible]

DATE	NAME	AGE	RESIDENCE
1900	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1901	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1902	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1903	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1904	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1905	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1906	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1907	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1908	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1909	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1910	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1911	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1912	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1914	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1915	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1916	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1917	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1918	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1919	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1920	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1921	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1922	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1923	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1924	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1925	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1926	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1927	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1928	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1929	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]



Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 46 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	12
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	0
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	...	...	...	...	0

Total Deaths registered were 59 as against 68 in 1944

<u>CAUSES OF DEATH</u>						<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1.	Typhoid Fever, etc.	...	...	...	...	0	0
2.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	0	0
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	1
6.	Respiratory Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0	0
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	0	0
8.	Syphilitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	0
9.	Influenza	..	...	...	...	0	0
10.	Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and P-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	0	0
12.	Acute Infective Encephalitis	..	...	...	...	0	0
13.	Cancer of the Mouth, Oesoph (M), Uterus (F)	...	...	...	...	1	0
14.	Cancer of the Stomach and Duodenum	..	...	...	...	0	0
15.	Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	0	1
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...	...	...	...	8	2
17.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	0	0

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<u>Causes of Death (Contd.)</u>						<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
18.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	...	...			2	6
19.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	7	7
20.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...				0	0
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	4	2
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0	2
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...		0	0
24.	Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	..	...			0	0
25.	Diarrhoea under two years	...	...	...		0	0
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	0	0
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...		2	0
28.	Nephritis	...	...	...	...	2	0
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	0
30.	Other Maternal Causes	..	...	...	...	0	0
31.	Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	0	1
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injuries, etc.	..	...			1	0
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	0	1
34.	Road Traffic Accidents	...	...	...		0	0
35.	Other Violent Causes	...	...	...	...	2	0
36.	All other Causes	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total						33	26
						<u>==</u>	<u>==</u>



The Average Age at Death was 68.1 years .

Males 68.5 years . Females 67.1 years .

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES

During the year I have received notification of the following cases :-

Scarlet Fever	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	2
Diphtheria	...	2
Measles	... ..	92
Acute Pneumonia	...	0

#### SECTION B

##### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

In carrying out my duties as Medical Officer of Health of the area, I have the assistance and co-operation of Mr. J.E. Parkinson. who has been Sanitary Inspector of the area since May, 1932, and who is also Water Engineer for the area.

##### LABORATORY FACILITIES

The County Council Laboratory at Worcester is available for the bacteriological and chemical examination of pathological specimens and samples of water, is freely used, and is of great value to the district.

##### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

An Ambulance available for the district is provided by a Voluntary Committee under the chairmanship of Councillor K.D. Briggs, C.C.

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## NURSING IN THE HOME

There are five District Nurses in the area, who also act as Midwives and carry out the duties of Health Visitors.

Two of these Nurses live at the Tenbury Hospital, the other three residing in outlying parishes, and their work is so apportioned as to cover the entire area.

There are also two other practising Midwives in the area.

## INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

There is a Voluntary Infant Welfare Centre which is held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month at the Parish Hall, Tenbury, from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

As Tuesday is Market Day in Tenbury, this enables mothers from the villages and farms around to avail themselves of the adequate 'Bus and Rail services on those days and of transport by other vehicles driven in to the market.

## IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA.

Immunisation of children against Diphtheria has been carefully explained to parents throughout the area and constantly brought forward and has been very well accepted.

During the year 71 children under five years of age received complete treatment.

There was no Notification of Diphtheria of children under sixteen years of age. No Deaths from Diphtheria of children under sixteen years of age were recorded.



## HOSPITALS

The Tenbury Hospital is quite close to the town, and though, being on the other side of the river, it is actually in Burford, Salop., it is managed and supported chiefly by the town and district of Tenbury.

The Hospital has fifteen beds for medical and surgical cases, and one cot, and is very well equipped.

For Infectious Diseases the Worcester Isolation Hospital is used.

The Public Assistance Hospital at Kidderminster is also available, and for Maternity cases the County Council provides accommodation in three Maternity Hospitals.

## TUBERCULOSIS

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1945

<u>Age Period</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>				<u>DEATHS</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5			2					
15				1				
25								
35	1							
45	1							
55								
65								
<hr/>								
	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
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There were two notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, both males, both adults. There were no deaths.

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

There were on the Register at the end of the year the following cases of Tuberculosis :-

<u>PULMONARY</u>		<u>NON-PULMONARY</u>	
<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
11	8	8	6





## HOP PICKERS' ACCOMMODATION

Many visits were paid by the Sanitary Inspector and myself to the quarters provided for Hop Pickers, both before and during the hop-picking season.

The quarters were on the whole satisfactory, and the Pickers were well cared for. An important factor contributing to this is the fact that in all cases the quarters provided for the Hop Pickers are situated close to the homes of the Hop Growers.

The general health of the Hop Pickers and of their children was good this year. No cases of Infectious Disease or serious illness occurred among the children.

## SCHOOLS

There were ninety-two cases of Measles during the year, many of these occurring in a girls' boarding school evacuated to the district and in a boys' boarding school long established in the district.

The epidemic was not of a very severe type, and there were no deaths.

## PHYSICAL CONDITION OF CHILDREN

There has been throughout this rural district a steady and well-maintained improvement in the physical condition of the children. This is in part due to the provision of school dinners and milk. But there is much more behind this improvement of the children than a matter of food.

It is the constant inculcation upon the parents of the necessity for good habits of life of the children, with a well-planned routine, and the readiness, intelligence and devotion which



the parents have shown in acting upon the advice given, which has produced, and is producing, such good results.

The parents are becoming more and more aware of the fact that unless a child is healthy, physically fit and robust, he will fail to take a good place and hold his own among his fellows. They are now ordering the lives of their children in such a manner as to secure this result in the greatest possible degree.

They have been told repeatedly, and they have come to appreciate how true it is, that good habits of life enable children to grow into big, strong, physically fine young people.

They have learnt to understand that if children's nervous systems are allowed to become over-tired by the children being allowed to go to bed too late, physical progress will be poor.

They have learnt that if children are allowed to read at night, when they are already tired and should be in bed, or, what is even worse, if they are allowed to read in bed, they will ruin their eyesight, and will very soon need spectacles.

By attaining a good standard of physical fitness, and by forming and maintaining good habits, the children in this rural district have been able to do more than hold their own with the children in urban areas, and this in spite of very long journeys to and from school.

For many years I have continued to urge that children, before being allowed to sit for entrance examinations to grammar schools and higher secondary schools, should be medically examined,





that the medical reports should be carefully considered, and that only those whose physical fitness should justify their admission should be permitted to sit for the examinations.

In the past, very many children have been granted scholarships and free places who should not have been allowed, in their own interest and in the interest of others, to occupy places in secondary schools.

Precocious children and intensively taught children, urged on by ambitious but unwise parents, may gain good marks in these entrance examinations. But they may be quite unsuitable for scholarships, or, indeed, as pupils in a secondary school.

A sure way to produce frustration and disappointment is to direct a pupil into a course in which he will never attain the success which is his goal.

As the time arrives when he finds that he is unable to achieve the degree of success which his companions are able to attain without strain or anxiety, or when, having attained some degree of academic success, he finds that his general degree of physical development is of a standard far too poor to enable him to enter into successful competition with them, his disappointment will be very great indeed, as will also be that of his parents.

It is of far greater importance to a boy or girl that he or she should grow into a fine, strong, active and healthy young adult, than that examination certificates should be obtained by them.

I do not wish to minimise the importance of academic success - quite the contrary. But the boy's, or girl's, first goal





should always be physical fitness. If he can attain this in good measure, provided that he has reasonable mental ability, he need have no fear that academic success will not come to him in due course.

The only really suitable child for a secondary school is a healthy child, of good physique, with a stable nervous system, of good habits, and with good and wise parental control.

Such a child will bring credit upon any school which he or she may attend. He will be a source of satisfaction to his headmaster, he will be very much welcomed by his form master, he will be a good companion for his school fellows, and he will become a source of pride and joy to his parents.

A school composed of such children will hold its own in work and games, and will send out into the world a steady stream of reliable, useful young people.

I am happy to be able to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the Tenbury Rural District is providing large numbers of this type of child, and will, I trust, continue to do so.



In conclusion, I would like to assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I am deeply appreciative of the careful attention, interest and consideration which you have at all times given to such reports and difficulties as I have submitted to you.

It has been a source of comfort to me, and a very great pleasure to have the knowledge that any suggestion which I might make to you designed to promote some greater happiness or improvement in the lives and conditions of the residents in your district, and especially in the lives of children and aged people, would never fail to secure the utmost support of your Council.

I have the honour to remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE JOHN EADY,

Medical Officer of Health.



## REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

### WATER

The town of Tenbury is supplied with water from the Council's mains. The source of this supply is situated at Clee Hill, the water being drawn from the Millstone Grit formations there.

A connection between the Birmingham water conduit from Elan Valley and the Tenbury intake chamber gives a supplementary supply. The effects of increase or decrease in the rate of intake from Tenbury's source can be rectified by the turn of a valve on the supplementary supply connection.

As regards the rural parts of the district, in which there is not a sizeable village, although there are a few private piped supplies, generally the mode of supply may be said to be by Wells and Springs.

Supplies to Wells and Springs which had been affected in varying degrees by the long drought of previous years improved during 1945.

### WATER. TENBURY WATERWORKS

During the year the rate of intake of water from the source at Studley remained below normal and consequently it was necessary to draw almost continuously a supplementary supply from the Birmingham Conduit.

Some considerable difficulty was experienced during the thaw period following the sharp freeze-up towards the end of January. A large number of consumers' burst water pipes in the town produced a rapid fall in the level at the Reservoir which persisted for some





days. However, a working head - (although a low one) - was maintained, but it was necessary to cut off the supply from about midnight to 6 a.m. on several nights.

Only a very few consumers at high levels suffered some inconvenience during what was an extraordinarily difficult period for a large number of Water Undertakings throughout the country.

In January, I sent a sample of Tenbury Town Water to the County Laboratory for special examination for plumbo-solvency. The County Analyst, in his Certificate, reported that Tenbury Water has but little action upon lead.

Towards the end of the year I made some recommendations regarding some necessary improvements to the mains in the town, and it was decided to prepare plans and specifications of the proposed works.

Samples of the Tenbury town water were sent for chemical and bacteriological examination during the year, and all were found to be of good quality.

The results of the examination of the sample of Tenbury town water taken in April and another sample taken in September, are as follows :-



# ANALYSIS - TENBURY TOWN WATER - APRIL, 1945

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS ... Very slightly opalescent  
 ODOUR ... None  
 DEPOSIT ... Slight, brown. pH. 7.4

## CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

(Results expressed in parts  
per 100,000)

Solids in suspension (Dried at 100° C)	...	Trace
Solids in solution (Dried at 100° C)	....	16
" " " After ignition	...	12
Chlorides calculated as Common Salt	...	2.1
Hardness - Permanent	... ..	7
" - Temporary	... ..	1
" - Total	... ..	8
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0.0006
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.003
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	... ..	Trace
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	... ..	None
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C.	...	0.013
Toxic Metals	... ..	None detected

Note: To convert the above parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon,  
 multiply by 0.7

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number of Colonies developing upon Agar		
(a) In two days at 37°C	... ..	2 per one m.l.
(b) In three days at 22° C.	... ..	10 " " "
Coli-aerogenes (presumptive coli) count	...	Nil per 100 "
Streptococci	... ..	Absent

This sample is fit for drinking.



ANALYSIS - TENBURY TOWN WATER - SEPTEMBER, 1945

PHYSICAL CHARACTERS	...	Clear	
ODOUR	...	None	
DEPOSIT	...	None	pH 6.6

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

(Results expressed in parts  
per 100,000)

Solids in suspension (Dried at 100° C)	...	None
Solids in solution (Dried at 100° C)	...	9
" " " After Ignition	...	8
Chlorides calculated as Common Salt	...	2.2
Hardness - Permanent	...	4.1
" - Temporary	...	0.5
" - Total	...	4.6
Free and Saline Ammonia	...	0.002
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	0.003
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)	...	Trace
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)	...	None
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27° C	...	0.03
Toxic Metals	...	None detected

Note: To convert the above parts per 100,000 to grains per gallon,  
multiply by 0.7

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Number of Colonies developing upon Agar	
(a) In two days at 37° C.	2 per one m.l.
(b) In three days at 22° C.	10 " " "
Coli-aerogenes (presumptive coli) count	Nil " 100 "
Streptococci	Absent

This sample is fit for drinking.





WATER.      OTHER WATER SUPPLIES

Thirty samples of water from private Wells and Springs were chemically and bacteriologically examined during the year, twenty-two of which were found to be defective in quality. In these cases appropriate action was taken. Several visits were made to farms in connection with proposed Grant-Aid Schemes.

Two new Wells were sunk in the district.



## DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

The increasing number of water-closets in Tenbury is making the provision of outfall works for the treatment of the sewage before it enters the stream a matter of importance.

A change of the system from pail-closets to the water carriage system is now a pressing matter:

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Appended to this Report is a classified statement of the number of houses visited, the defects and nuisances discovered, and the action taken and result of action in regard to these.

One hundred and fifty houses were visited under the Public Health Acts during the year. Fifty-six informal Notices and seven formal Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, were served, and with the exception of four, were complied with. A large amount of very useful Sanitary work was carried out and improvements to water supplies secured at a number of premises.

## PUBLIC SANITARY CONVENIENCES

Several improvements were obtained in connection with Sanitary Conveniences to Public Houses.

In one case formal action was taken under Section 88 (3) (b).



HOUSING.      COUNCIL HOUSES

The Council have now 134 occupied houses in their district.

HOUSING.      PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Plans for two bungalows were approved during the year.

HOUSING.      RURAL WORKERS ACTS

One application under the above Acts was approved during the year in respect of a cottage in the parish of Knighton-on-Teme.

HOUSING.      (OVERCROWDING)

Several cases of overcrowding were dealt with and two remedied. However, little could be done in connection with cases of overcrowding owing to the difficult housing conditions created by the war and the restriction placed upon new building work and reconditioning.

HOUSING.      RURAL SURVEY

305 Houses were inspected during the year.  
Knighton-on-Teme - 86; Lindridge - 93; Rochford - 42;  
Eastham - 48; Stanford-with-Orleton - 34.

Of the total 57 are unfit in all respects.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Twelve visits were made in connection with the control of infectious diseases and three houses were disinfected. No case of Scabies was dealt with.





DANGEROUS STRUCTURES (PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936)

Four dangerous structures were dealt with during the year.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS AND STREAMS

There was no case to deal with under this heading.

VERMINOUS & DIRTY PREMISES

Four cases were dealt with under this heading during the year.

RODENT CONTROL

Thirty visits were made in connection with rat infestations on premises other than agricultural premises. In this district, where regular full-time, long-period employment for rat destruction cannot be offered, and where casual labour is as yet difficult, if not impossible to find, progress in the destruction of rats is not so good as desired.



## NIGHT-SOIL COLLECTIONS

Collections of night-soil from a far too large number of pail-closets in the town of Tenbury are made in the early mornings, and during the year over 7,000 pails were emptied.

## HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION

House refuse collections were carried out in two parishes of the district, i.e., Tenbury and Lindridge. In Tenbury town, collections are made on three days of each week, and in Oldwood district of Tenbury once every month. In Lindridge the collections are made quarterly. In the parish of Bayton, villagers deposit their house refuse on a disused colliery site. The site is controlled by the District Council.

Some consideration has been given to the question regarding refuse collections in other parishes in the district.

## CONVERSION OF EARTH-CLOSETS TO WATER CLOSETS (PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, Sec. 47 (4)).

During the year an application to the Council for a Grant towards the expenses incurred in connection with the conversion of one earth-closet into a water-closet was approved.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Visits of inspection to factories were made in connection with matters as follow :-

Water Closets	- 6
Water Supply	- 30
Cleanliness	- 12



CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

In August of the year under review, an additional duty was placed upon my department in connection with the granting of Licences under "Control of Civil Building".

From that time to the end of the year forty-two Licences together with Certificates to Purchase were issued.





PARTICULARS OF OTHER SANITARY MATTERS DEALT WITH

Defects to Sewers remedied	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Drains laid or re-laid	...	...	...	...	...	12
Number Trapped, Ventilated and Repaired	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of House Drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	26
Number of obstructed Drains dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Defective W.C's remedied	....	...	...	...	...	18
Number of additional W.C's put in	...	...	...	...	...	6
Number of defective Earth-Closets remedied	..	...	...	...	...	14
Dangerous Wells dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive Accumulations dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	2
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nuisance arising from Dampness	..	...	...	...	...	3
Other Nuisances dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	27
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	133
Number of Prosecutions during the year	...	...	...	...	...	1



## F O O D

### MILK

There were in the district 105 producers, there being 2 new registrations during the year. The number of small producers is rather high and the district is not a large dairying one. A number of defects to structures, lighting and ventilation of cow-sheds and to surroundings were dealt with.

### SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Except for emergency slaughter, the six slaughter-houses in the district were not used. Since early in the war, meat has been supplied from a Central Abattoir outside the district.

Butchers' premises were regularly inspected, as also were vans which conveyed the meat into the district.

### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

During the year 265 lbs. of foodstuffs were found unfit for consumption and were destroyed.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J.E. PARKINSON,

Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor,

Waterworks Engineer.





